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2,000 Rolls of New Mattings.

Our own importations of Chinese and Japanese Mattings are here, comprising the very newest and latest novelties. There are over 200 different patterns in new weaves and artistic colorings now on display in our Matting Department. Being direct importers, we are able to give you the benefit of the middleman's

We do not offer wrapper-stained or auction-sale mattings, but every yard is perfectly fresh, bright and clean and direct from China and Japan.

We invite an inspection of the brightest and best matting display, and to open the season we have made very special prices on

7340 yd.

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25c. yd.

Fancy Chinese Mattings, of extra good quality, bright colorings and unusually good designs. Special for..... Fancy Heavy Jointless Chinese Matting, in 15 patterns

of checks and plaid, excellent qualities. Special for.......... 121200 yd Extra Heavy Fancy Jointless Mattings, neat stripes and Extra Fine Closely Woven Chinese Fancy Jointless Mat-

ing, in new and choice patterns, 15 styles. Special for Imperial Fancy Jointless Chinese Mattings, the very latstyles, in the choicest colors, 20 patterns. Special for... Japanese Inlaid Cotton Warp Matting of extra good qual- 22½00 ydo

ity and excellent designs. Special for..... Japanese Inlaid Cotton Warp Mattings, white grounds, with pretty inserted figures, ten patterns. Special for..... 27½© ydn Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings, handsome damask and

30c yd. basket weaves, 15 patterns. Special for..... Two hundred Japanese Matting Mats, 18x36 inches. Special at 10c. each

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Baltimore Rye

Whiskey

IS EVERYWHERE.

ments in Washington where it is on sale.

Free from fusel oil, of fine flavor, perfect smoothness and medicinal purity, it has won the praise of connoisseurs-physi-

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Sold by the following:

cians, clubmen, all who have tested its merits.

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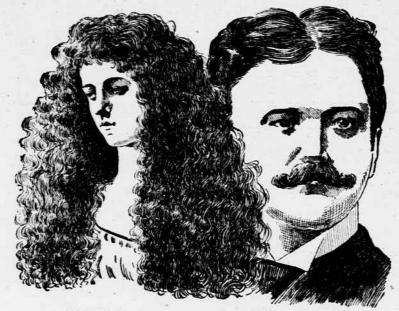
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Prevents Hair Falling Out, Removes Dandruff, Restores Prematurely Gray Hair to Natural Color, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Eyebrows, Eyelashes and Shining Scalps.

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These who are losing their hair or have parted with their locks can have it restored by a remedy that is sent free to all. A Clincinnati firm has concluded that the best way to convince people that hair can be grown on any head is to let them try it and see for themselves. All sorts of theories have been advanced to account for failing hair, but after all, it is the remedy we are after and not the theory. People, who need more hair, or are anxious to save what they have, or from sickness, dandruff or other causes have lost their hair should at once send their name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 1228 Butterfield Bidg., Cincinnati, Ohio, inclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage, and they will forward prepaid by mail, a sufficient free trial package of their remedy to fully prove its remarkable action in quickly removing all trace of daudruff and scalp diseases and foreing a new growth of hair.

Mile, Rira, 149 Avenue des Champs Elysees, the famous Parisian Contrablo, whose wonderfully luxuriant tresses add charm to a most bewitching personality, says:—"I procured a set of the Foso remedies while teuring the states, and they actually caused my hair to grow anew. We have in Parisi such a bewildering array of hair dressings it seems strange we must go to the states for one that till make the hair grow. I had for severally and was finally obliged to wear switches to keep

CONSTITUTION AND TERRITORIES. How Thomas H. Benton Viewed the Question in 1857. To the Editor of The Evening Star:

The following extracts from a little ton are interesting at the present time as showing the views held by our early lawmakers and statesmen as to the rights of inhabitants of territories annexed or purchased by the United States:

"The administration of Mr. Monroe, ex-

decision of the cabinet was unanimous upon the point here mentioned, namely, that Judge Fromentin had no right to issue the writ of habeas corpus, because no part of the Constitution, nor any act of Congress authorizing the writ, had been extended by Congress to that territory. Washington City, Nov. 9, 1857."—From an examination of the Dred Scott case, by Thomas H. Benton, page 4.

In another part of the same work (page 73) ex-Senator Benton quotes the act of

73) ex-Senator Benton quotes the act of Congress which established the first United Congress which established the first United States government in the newly ceded territory, Florida, which reads as follows: "That until the first session of the next Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the existing officers of the same territories shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and the laws of the United States relative to the collection of revenue and the importa-

said territories. Under this act, as Senator Benton shows, General Jackson was appointed by the President as governor, and was commissioned with the powers of the Spanish captain general and intendant of Cuba, the Floridas having been a dependency of that captain-generalship. The act for the tem-

the collection of revenue and the importa-tion of persons of color shall be extended

porary government of Florida was not an isolated instance in the history of our territorial legislation. It but copied in almost the exact words the first act for the establishment of a temporary government in Louislana. The "liberty, property and religion," the free enjoyment of which was guaranteed to the inhabitants of the territories by these acts, were subject to the despotic authority exercised by the American governor, as the successor of the Spanish captain general. This despotic government in Florida actually lasted four years. "And thus," quoting from Senator Benton again, "two different administrations and two different Congresses, at the distance of sixteen years apart, governed two acquisitions of new territory exercises in the conditions of new territory exercises." the Constitution and no act of Congress went to a territory unless extended to it by Congress. The occasion for making this decision was this:

"Judge Fromentin issued a writ of habeas corpus to have the body of ex-Governor Callava (then imprisoned by the order of General Jackson) brought before him, claiming the right to do so under the Constitution and under the laws of Congress vesting United States judges with opposers to the concrete in the concrete in

rain which entered the structure found a seam leading to the casket.

seam leading to the casket.

There will be no ceremonies in connection with the event, and few will witness the disinterment of the President's remains and their removal to the temporary vault. As soon as the remains of the President are placed in the temporary vault two great stones, weighing over four tons, will be put in position to block the entrance, and as the work of demolishing the old monument goes forward the stone from it will be piled around the vault as an additional safeguard.

Strike at Cumberland Settled.

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. CUMBERLAND, Md., March 10 .- The machinists' strike at the Baltimore and Ohio shops in this city was compromise this morning after a conference with General Superintendent Thomas Fitzgerald and other officials. The men are to receive \$2.35 a day and transportation east of the Ohio river. The strike had threatened to tie up the road. The steel mill strike is still on.

AN ISTHMIAN CANAL

Committee Report on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

THE BULWER-CLAYTON CONVENTION

Relations With England Reviewed at Length.

MR. MORGAN'S OBJECTIONS

The report submitted to the Senate yeseign relations in reference to the Hay-Pauncefote Nicaragua canal treaty, the import of which was briefly told in The Star yesterday, is in the main a review of the general situation with reference to the

There are about thirteen printed pages of the report prepared by the subcommittee, consisting of Senators Davis, Lodge and Morgan. This report is largely a review of the history of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Referring to the differences which have arisen over the treaty this part of the re

"The only objections that have been urged by the United States have not related to the treaty as a binding compact, but to the conduct of Great Britain in executing its terms and in refusing to abandon certain islands and coast posses-sions which she claimed were not held after the date of the treaty in violation of its terms."

the date of the treaty in violation of its terms."

The committee calls attention to the fact that under existing conditions the control of the canal is not "exclusive" and add:

"This magic word has paralyzed the eager desire of the two great powers to control this canal for fifty years, and now its disappearance leaves us free to construct the canal, excluding any right of Great Britain to interfere."

The committee also conclude:

"The present abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would not in the least reinstate the rights of Honduras or Guatemala, as we allege they were in 1850. Neither do those states ask our intervention in their affairs. But we have a more compulsory reason, one that involves our due respect for the history of our own country, for ceasing to bring into further discussion the question of good faith on the part of Great Britain in the execution of the stipulations and the purposes of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

This reason is found in the ratification of the treaties of 1800, referring to which the committee say:

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Recognized.

"Congress expressed no dissent to them, or to the President's declaration that 'the dangerous questions arising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty have been amicably ton and Bulwer treaty have been amicably settled.' We cannot now assert to the contrary, and, for the purpose of abrogating that treaty, we cannot insist that those questions are not settled. * • The conclusion is unavoidable that the government of the United States acknowledged, in 1860 that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was an obligatory convention and that it had been fully and satisfactorily executed on the part of Great Britain as to all questions which up to that time had been controverted between the two governments.

"Since 1860 the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been in some way recognized by the government in each of the succeeding administrations as a subsisting compact. Strong reasons for its abrogation have been frequently stated, and some have always denied its obligatory force, but no movement to accomplish that result has been made, either by Congress or the executive.

"This treaty is, therefore, open and existing as a binding and unexecuted compact with the express approval of the United States as to the question of our control over the canal and our right to build and fortify it. It is executed and, therefore, unrepealable as to all other questions and matters covered by its provisions. A question of its abrogation, raised at this time, would only relate to the parts of the treaty that remain to be executed." settled.' We cannot now assert to the con-

The Pending Treaty. Coming to the pending treaty, the report

"No other nation except the United States power. Governor Jackson denied the power and dealt militarily with the judge for issuing the writ, telling him that no part of the Constitution has been extended to the Floridas, nor any act of Congress authorizing him to issue the writ. The case was brought before the President and before Congress, and received the decision above stated. And this writer (Benton) takes it upon himself to affirm (and he was cotemporary with the event, as well as having now traced its history) that the decision of the cablnet was unanimous upon the point here mentioned, namely,

Bulwer treaty.

"In the convention of February 5, 1900, Great Britain agrees that the restriction as to the exclusive control of the canal imposed by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall continue to bind her, while the United States is released from it. This leaves us free to acquire from Costa Rica and Nicaragua the exclusive control of the canal for the government or for our citizens under the protection of the United States, while it cuts off Great Britain from any such right." Speaking of the restrictions in the treaty

"These grounds of objection to our exclusive control of the canal are all removed by sive control of the canal are all removed by this convention, except those that relate to fortifications, which, being expressly restated, are retained in a new or modified form. If this convention is ratified Great Britain could not negotiate with Costa Rica or Nicaragua or any other American state for any right to build, own, control, manage, regulate or protect a canal to connect the oceans, while the United States is left free to enter upon and conclude such negotiations. There is nothing, therefore, to the prejudice of the United States in the convention of February 5, 1900."

Strategie Importance. Touching upon the strategic importan

of the canal the report sava-"We stipulate against the blockade of the canal by any nation. In condition that may not be entirely remote we would find this provision, in letting our ships through the canal free from capture by our enemy, of great security to our coast-wise trade. With our naval bases at Ma-nila, Honolulu, San Francisco and San Diego on one side, and at San Juan, Porto Rico, the Is'e of Pines and Key West, with fortified naval stations, on the othe other fortified naval stations, on the other side, it is extremely improbable that a fleet would cross either of the great oceans and approach the canal to find a gateway to the coasts of the other ocean. If we are not able to handle an enemy under such disadvantages to them our power of resistance to such a campaign would be unworthy of our country, if it would not be ludierous."

Prohibition of Fortifications. As to the prohibition of fortifications th

report says:
"With the military police by the United States, provided for in this convention for the protection of the canal, its defense can be made perfect against any foreign power be made perrect against any foreign power that is not strong enough to occupy the country and hold it against all comers.

"In any event, if wars are to come that will involve the ownership or control of the canal, or the right of passage through it, no battle should ever be fought in the region near to it. To make the canal a battle-ground is necessarily to expose it to denear to it. To make the canal a battle-ground is necessarily to expose it to destruction, and the erection of fortresses for its protection will invite hostilities to its locality. * * * But the real danger to the canal, from the absence of fortifications, is so slight and improbable that its discussion appears to be unnecessary. It is scarcely concelvable that Great Britain would send a fleet across the Atlantic to attack our western coasts, or across the Pacific to attack our eastern coasts. * * In the event of such wars the neutrality of the canal, secured by the consensus of all nations, would operate to our advantage by bringing our ships of war safely from ocean to ocean, into quick access to our harbor defenses. "But the cenal is not dedicated."

defenses.
"But the canal is not dedicated to war, but to peace; and whatever shall better se-cure just and honorable peace is a triumph. If this convention is ratified it will be a bond of peace which no nation will dare to interrupt, or, daring to break it, it will find that our easily marshaled powers will quickly unite through this highway of the

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

NO OTHER TREATMENT For COLDS, COUGHS, CATARRH,

BRONCHITIS CONSUMPTION

CAN DO THE WORK OF

GUARANTEE. We will the money to all persons purchasing the Hyomel outfit anywhere in the U. S., and who have not been THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithece, N. Y.

Could anything be fairer? You as

HYOMEI will break up a cold over night. It will cure that stubborn cough. It will prevent your coughs and colds from developing into Ca-tarrh, Bronchitis or Consumption. It will positively cure your chronic Ca-tarrh and Bronchitis. We have thou-sands of unsolicited testimonials to prove this.

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world; and on land and sea they will be greater for our defense than all of the maritime powers will be for the attack. In time of war, as in times of peace, the maritime powers will be for the attack. In time of war, as in times of peace, the commerce of the world will pass through its portais in perfect security, enriching all the nations, and we of the English-speaking peoples will either forget that this grand work has ever cost us a day-of bitterness, or we will rejoice that our contentions have delayed our progress until the honor has fallen to our grand republic to number this among our best works for the good of mankind."

Senator Morgan's Objections. Senator Morgan later in the day filed a ninority report opposing the amendment of

starrh, Asthma

The above is a fac-simile of the package containing the complete HYOMEI inhaler outfit. Do not under any circumstances al-low your druggist to sell you a substitute.

Bronchitis,

Remove

After announcing his concurrence in the main report referring to the history of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Senator Mor-

of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Senator Morgan proceeds to the consideration of that treaty as affected by the pending agreement.

The senator takes up specifically the proposed amendment, saying: "But the committee insist that under articles 9 and 10 of the treaty of Constantinople a provision is made in favor of Turkey that is not secured to the United States in the present convention.

to the United States in the present convention.

"If we had a possession that corresponded in its geography with the Red sea, on the western coast of Arabia, the force of the proposed amendment would be more apparent. But we have no such possession in or near Nicaragua and have no need to reserve a special right to defend it or any other possession. Turkey made no reservation of a right to defend Constantinople when she preserved the right to defend her coast on the Red Sea, which is an approach to the canal. The undersigned does not admit the proposition that when we agree that the Nicaragua canal shall not be fortified as 'a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition,' we must also provide for the right to defend our or a prize for warlike ambition,' we must also provide for the right to defend our own country or the coast of California by express provisions in a treaty with Great Britain, removing objections that may arise from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Such a reservation is entirely superfluous and unnecessary, while it carries with it an acknowledgment in favor of Great Britain of right of control over our national sovereignty, that she does not now claim, and that could not be inferred from the mere slience of the treaty as to such possible right."

DELIBERATE ROBBERY. Arrest of Men Whose Crime Was Wit-

Michael J. Dowling, who says he formerly kept a saloon in Norfolk, Va., and Eugene L. Wilson, who claims Baltimore as his home, were today arraigned in the Police ourt before Judge Kimball on the charge canal by a modification of the Clayton- of robbing Richard E. Lewis, a drug man Bulwer treaty. of Baltimore, of \$4 in money and a diamond ring valued at \$40. The accused were held in \$2,000 bonds each for the action of the

> The evidence showed that Thursday evening about 9 o'clock Officers Newkirk and Murphy were approached by two newsboys, who told them they had seen the accused men take a stranger, who was very much intoxicated, into a house at the corner of 41/2 and C streets northwest. The officers at nce went to the place, and secreting themselves in a room back of that in which the nen had taken their victim, awaited developments. Dowling and Wilson began perations by urging Lewis to give them 25 cents with which to buy half a pint of whisky. After some persuasion Lewis took about \$2 in change from his pocket, and one of the men took 50 cents from his hand, about \$2 in change from his pocket, and one of the men took 50 cents from his hand, with which he sent for some whisky by a colored boy employed in the place. Upon getting the liquor one of the accomplices held Lewis while the other poured nearly the contents of the bottle down his throat. Lewis at once became helpless, and fell over on the bed upon which he had been sitting. The men then undressed Lewis and searched his clothing, piece by plece, succeeding in getting about \$4\$. They then took the diamond ring mentioned from Lewis' finger, after which they carefully covered him in bed.
>
> The accused men, who had apparently been strangers, shook hands with each other, one remarking that they had done an act which would make it necessary for them to stick close together in future, and each pledged fidelity to the other.
>
> Wilson and Dowling then made preparations to leave the place. Seeing this, Officers Newkirk and Murphy decided to at once arrest them. The prisoners were dumfounded when told to consider themselves under arrest, and made no resistance. They were sent to headquarters where services.

rounded when told to consider themselves under arrest, and made no resistance. They were sent to headquarters, where yesterday they were measured, and later they were photographed for the rogues' gallery.

Lewis did not awaken from his stupor until noon yesterday. He expressed great astonishment when the experience which he had passed through was related to him by the officers.

Colds and Pneumonia; restores the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver), starts the blood coursing through the veins and so "brenks

Edition de Luxe.

Humphreys' Manual with paper cover, don't be disappointed, the Edition de Luxe will follow as soon as a new lot are bound. Chapter on the Diseases

of Children.

FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE WASHINGTON, D. C., POST OFFICE NOTICE, Should be read daily, as changes may occur at

WASHINGTON, D. C., POST OFFICE NOTICE, Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the poets of sailing daily, and the schedules of closings are arringed on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending March 17, 1800, the last connecting closes will be made from this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY—10: At 9:15 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. Kaiser Win. der Grosse*, from New York, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen.

TUESDAY—0: At 9:15 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. Kaiser Win. der Grosse*, from New York, via Southampton, (c) At 11:05 P.M. for SOTLAND direct, per s.s. Anchoria, from New York, via Glasgow. Letters must be directed "Per s.s. Anchoria." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BELGHUM direct, per s.s. Westernland, from New York, via Anthoria, from New York, via Glasgow. Letters must be directed "Per s.s. Westernland."

WEIDNESDAY—(b) At 7:15 P.M. for GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, BELGHUM, NETHER. LANDS, AUSTRAIA, GERMANY, DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY and RUSSIA, per s.s. F. Rismarck* from New York, via Southampton and Hamburg, Letters for other parts of EUROPE, via Cherbourg, must be directed "Per s.s. Edgamarck" (b) At 7:15 P.M. for FRANCE, SWITZ-ERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, POPTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT and BRITISH INDIA, per s.s. L'Aquitaine", from New York, via Havre, Letters for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. L'Aquitaine", from New York, via Havre, Letters for other parts of EUROPE, per s.s. FRIDAY—(b) At 6:05 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. FRIDAY—(b) At 6:05 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. EUR

other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per a.s. L'Aquitaine."

FRIDAY—(b) At 6:05 P.M. for EUROPE, per a.s. Etruria", from New York, via Queenstown (c) At 11:05 P.M. for NETHERLANIOS direct, per a.s. Statendam, from New York, via Rotterdam. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for NORWAY direct, per a.s. Norge, from New York, via Christiania. Letters must be directed "Per s.s. Norge, from New York, via Christiania. Letters must be directed "Per s.s. Norge."

"PIRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers sailing from New York on Tuesdays take printed matter, etc... for GERMANY and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of EUROPE.

American and White Star steamers sailing from

sailing from New York, on Tuesdays take printed matter, etc., for GERMANY and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of EPROPE.

American and White Star steamers sailing from New York on Thursdays and Cunard, French and German steamers from New York on Thursdays and Cunard, French and German steamers from New York on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are addressed to carry matis.

MAILS FOR SMITH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, MONDAY—for 10:30 AM, for NASSAU, N.P., for INAGUA, HAITI and SANTA MARTA, per as.

HITESDAY—for AT 2:30 P.M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Admiral Deavey, from Roston. (c) At 11:35 P.M. for CENTRAL AMERICA and SOUTH PACIFIC FORTS, per s.s. Allianca, "(e) At 11:35 P.M. for CENTRAL AMERICA (e) Exp. and SOUTH PACIFIC FORTS, per s.s. Allianca," (e) At 11:35 P.M. for PUERTO RICO, per U. S. transport, from New York, via Colon. Letters for GUATE-MALA must be directed "Per s.s. Allianca," (e) At 11:35 P.M. for PUERTO RICO, per U. S. transport, from New York, via San Juan. (c) At 11:35 P.M. for SI. THOMAS ST. CROIX, LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISLANDS, per s.s. Pretoria," (e) At 11:35 P.M. for CAMPECHE, CHIA-PAS, TARSASO and YUCATAN, per s.s. Yucatan, from New York, via Propreso. Letters for other parts of MEXICO must be directed "Per s.s. Yucatan," (e) At 11:35 P.M. for CAMPECHE, CHIA-PAS, TARSASO and YUCATAN, per s.s. Yucatan," (e) At 11:35 P.M. for MEXICO, per s.s. Niagara," WEDNESDAY—(f) At 36:30 A.M. for NASSAU, N.P., per steamer from Minul, Fla. e) At 11:35 P.M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Admiral Schley, from New York, (e) At 11:35 P.M. for MEXICO, per s.s. Niagara, from New York with Propress. Letters for GRENADA and TRINIDAD per s.s. Trinidad, from New York (e) At 11:35 P.M. for MEXICO, per s.s. Standa, from New York, Col At 11:35 P.M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Origen, from New York Letters for GRENADA and TRINIDAD per s.s. Origen, from New York Letters for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per s.s. Lauenburg, from New York Letters for Origen, for New York Letters for COSTA

Mails for MIQUELLON, by rail to Boston and thence via steamer, close here daily at 2.15 P.M. (d)
CURA MAILS close here via Port Travars. Fig. Wednesdays, Fridays and Sondays at 2.20 P.M. (f) Via Miamit. Fig., Tucsdays and Saturdays at 10:30 A.M. (f)
Mails for MEXICO overland, valess specially reducessed for dispatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 10:30 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. (k)
Mails for CCSTA BICA, BELIZE, PUERTO COSTA BICA BELIZE, PUERTO COSTA BICA BELIZE, PUERTO COSTA BICA BELIZE, PUERTO COSTA RICA and GUATEMAILA. (c)
TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.
Mails for ALSTPALIA in New York Assaults.

for BELIZE. PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATE-MAIA. (C).

MAIA (c).

Mails for AUSTRALIA (exceet West Australia).

NEW ZEALAND, HAWAII. FUII and \$4 Mails for AUSTRALIA (exceet West Australia).

NEW ZEALAND, HAWAII. FUII and \$4 Mails for CHINA*, 1APAN, HAWAII and Fullipers, Marinesa, (a).

Mails for CHINA*, 1APAN, HAWAII and PHILIPHYLIS ISIANISS, via San Francisco, alors beredaily at 6.25 P.M. up to March 18, inclusive, for disnatch per s.s. Gaelic, (a).

Mails for CHINA*, JAPAN and PHILIPHYN P.M. up to March 19, for dispatch per s.s. Glungle, (a).

Mails for CHINA* and JAPAN, via Vancouver, class here daily at 6.25 P.M. up to March 20, for dispatch per s.s. Glungle, (a).

Mails for CHINA* and JAPAN, via Vancouver, class here daily at 6.25 P.M. up to March 20, for dispatch per s.s. Funcess of India, Recistored mail must be directed "Via Vancouver, (c) of the CHINA*, JAPAN and PHILIPHYNE

Recistered u.all must be directed ver." (c)
Mails for CHINA*, JAPAN* and PHILAPPINE
ISLANDSI, via Seattle, close here daily at 6.25
P.M. up to March 22, for dispatch per s.s. Idented
Maru. Registered mall must be directed "Via P.M. up to March 22, for dispatch per s.s. Idrawell Maru. Registered mall must be directed "Via Seattle." (a)
Mails for CHINA*, JAPAN, HAWAH and PHILIPPINE ISLAMDSt, via San Francisco, close here daily, at 6:35 P.M. up to March 26, inclusive, for disnatch per s.s. Hong Kong Maru. (a)
Mails for SOGETY ISLAMDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. un to March 26, inclusive, for disnatch by sbin Tronic Bird, son Mails for HAWAH, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. un to March 26, inclusive, for disnatch per s.s. Australia (a)
Mails for HAWAH, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:25 P.M. un to March 30, inclusive, for disnatch per s.s. Australia (a)
Mails for APSTRALIA texcent West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand which goes via San Francisco). HAWAH and FMI 18:4
ANDS, via Vancouver, close here daily it 6:25
P.M. up to March 31, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Warrimon (b)
"Mails for COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to New York for connection with European strainers, including the sellings of which are irregular.

(b) Registered mails close at 1:30 P.M. sane.

fice to connect with government transports, the seilings of which are irregular.

(b) Registered mails close at 1:00 P.M. same day.

(c) Registered mails close at 8:00 P.M. same

day.
(d) Registered mails close at 5:00 A.M. same day.

tel Registered malls close at 1:00 P.M. previous Saturday.

(f) Registered mails close at 1:00 P.M. previous day.

(h) Registered mails close at 12:00 P.M. previous day.
(k) Registered mails close at \$:00 P.M. previous

day.
(o) Registered mails close at 6:00 P.M. previous day.
mb10 JOHN A. MERRITT, Postmaster. Sudden Death. Eliza Bouy, colored, forty years old, who lived at No. 101 I street southwest, died suddenly about 1 o'clock this morning. As she had not been attended by a physician the coroner was called upon to give a death certificate.

and friends of that organization have been attended by most appreciative audiences, and the committee in charge has good cause to feel encouraged and satisfied. Next Tuesday evening, March 13, a beautiful illustrated lecture will be given by the distinguished divine. Rev. Charles Warren Currier of Baltimore, whose subject will be "Random Views of Foreign Lands." As Father Currier has traveled extensively those who attend will be assured of an enthose who attend will be assured of an en-tertaining evening. It has been decided to make that evening a "book night," at which a donation of a bound volume is invited from the patrons of this lecture for the in-

Carroll Institute Lecture Course.

The lectures in the popular compliment-

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has cured whooping cough when no other treatment would give relief. For croup this remarkable remedy has no equal. It conquers croup at oace.

In Hands of Decorators. Trinity Church, Takoma Park, D. C.,

HUGH McCANN, 509 9th st. n.w.
C. O. ABROTT, 517 7th st. n.w.
H. C. FIERTAG, 218 9th st. n.w.
C. A. SAUTER, 502 9th st. n.w.
TOBIAS BUSCH, 831 7th st. n.w.
G. MARINELI, 1237 E st. n.w.
L. RYSCH, 1305 E st. n.w.
P. J. ROCHE, 1235 E st. n.w.
EMILE WAGNER, 219 9th st. n.w.
Mrs. J. D. SULLIVAN, cor. 2d & Mass, av.n.w.
EV. RICE, 145 B st. s.e.
JOHN J. SULLIVAN, 1231 35th st. n.w.
Mrs. J. D. SULLIVAN, 1231 35th st. n.w.
Mrs. J. D. SULLIVAN, 1231 35th st. n.w.
J. J. O'KEEFE, 1116 7th st. n.w.
S. G. STEWART, 1141 7th st. n.w.
O'TTO TOU'SSAINT, 7th and N sts. n.w.
W. J. BROWN, 709 O st. n.w.
J. DONIVAN, 1528 7th st. n.w.
JOHN FITZMORRIS, 7th and Ps. n.w.
JOHN FITZMORRIS, 7th and Ps. n.w.
JOHN GENYKHERM, 209 7th st. n.w.
S. R. COLLINS, 205 7th st. n.w.
SAMUEL, SOLOMON, 7th and D sts. n.w.
JOHN BURKE, 7th and 1 sts. s.w.
E. J. FLYNN, 735 Del. ave. s.w.
Mrs. I. RUDD, 480 La.*ave. n.w.
M. FLAHFETTY, 1900 Del ave. s.w.
JAS. J. ROCHE, 829 7th st. s.w.
WM. NELSON, 4½ and La. ave. n.w.
J. P. KERNAN, 109 Pa. ave. n.w.
J. P. KERNAN, 109 Pa. ave. n.w.
J. P. KERNAN, 109 Pa. ave. n.w.
JOHN WELSON, 4½ and B sts. s.e.
FRED ALBRECHT, 219 Pa. ave. s.e.
FRED ALBRECHT, 229 Fth st. n.w.
JOHN SCHILSTHERECK, 439 N.J. ave. n.w.
JOHN SCHILSTHERECK, 439 N.J. ave. n.w.
JOHN SCHILSTHERECK, 237 N.B. ave. n.w.
LED HORMANN, 809 Sth st. n.w.
JOHN SCHILSTHERECK, 321 N.B. ave. n.w.
LED HORMANN, 809 Sth st. n.w.
HOONE & PRIOLEAU 1216 Pa. ave. n.w.
ED. MCKENNEY, 11th and Water sts. s.w.
ED. MCRENNEY, 11th st. s.w.
P. J. COOK, 2214 M s

Rev. David Barr, rector, which, owing to adverse circumstances, has never been finduring the present season to the members and friends of that organization have been ished, is now in the hands of the decorators and will be ready for use before Easter Sunday. Meantime, services will be held in Takoma Hall.

Horse Drops Dead.

A horse attached to the contagious disease ambulance of the health department dropped dead near 15th and S streets late last night. There was a diphtheria patient in the ambulance at the time. After a short delay the patient was forwarded to Gafield Hos-

Victoria Walsh was today convicted in the Police Ccurt, before Judge Kimball, of the larceny of \$10 from Mary Smith, and was fined \$29. She falled to pay and went down for sixty days.

Brains How? and

Food that makes

Scientific research discovers that the life forces every day as the brain is us that make intelligent selection from food to build. Use of brain burns up and destroys small portion nels, and setting this element into active vibration ash. This food

different parts of the body, when ready to build of it, which must be rebuilt or "brain fag" results. and rebuild the brain, seize upon the delicate par- That's the story and that is why Grape-Nuts ticles of Phosphate of Potash, which is furnished food is made and made of the selected parts of in certain portions of the wheat and barley ker- wheat and barley that furnish Phosphate of Pot-Does Build the Brain. This new combination is carried by the blood to

Why?

all parts of the body and is absorbed by the nerve Grape-Nuts can be had of any first-class grocer centers and brain, to rebuild the delicate cells of Made at the pure food factories of the Postun which brain is made, and which must be renewed Coreal Co.-Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.